The length of Mr. Corwin's speech, and the notice of it communicated by a valued friend, other interesting matter, till next week.

Slavery over the Grave. We are indebted to a valued friend for the following incident in one of the counties of this

"A few days since eight of our citizens gathered together to dig a grave for an aged neighthe grave the conversation turned upon the every where absorbing question-Slavery. After a mutual expression of opinion some one proposed that a vote should be taken expressive of the opinions of those present. The result was that seven out of the eight voted anti-slavery! These men were not those who, from sympathy with, and respect for an anti-slavery man, had gathered together to pay this last tribute of respect to the departed, but they were men called indiscriminately to dig the grave of a

neighbor not known as an anti-slavery man. "This little incident may serve as an exponent of public sentiment. It shows what a large portion of our citizens are opposed to slavery and are willing to vote themselves auti-slavery men. Perhaps this would be very near the vote

should we average the whole State. "This incident shows also, the hold which the question of slavery has upon the public mind, even on the most solemn occasions-war, peace, returning volunteers, pending elections, death of friends-nothing banishes the question from the minds of men. The world is marching to freedom, and 'revolutions never go backward."

The Mexican Territories.

The more we read in relation to the chara ter of the territories of New Mexico and California the less certain we feel that we have any definite and reliable information in relation to their nature. The face of the country, the quality of the soil, the healthfulness of the climate are all referred to by various men who affirm they have visited those regions, and their descriptions and assertious are so utterly discordant, that it is impossible for an untraveled man to determine what he ought to believe.

The travelers to New Mexico and California thus far very generally sustain the reputation travelers enjoyed a century ago. At that time but few travelers succeeded in winning the confidence of their readers; and indeed, the last place in which a person expected to find truth was between the covers of a volume of what amount of exaggeration and down-right discordant and contradictory in their descripnewly acquired Mexican territory are, the publie estimate of their merits was thoroughly just.

We have read accounts of both California and New Mexico written by various persons, and are unable to say, after having sought correct information in relation to these territories from such sources, that we have any definite ideas on the subject. One writer describes California as a Canaan, a land of promise, wherebeauty is succeeded by beauty, where the most heavenly of earth's landscapes lie smiling in the sun, and where the perfumed atmosphere is never laden with the seeds of disease, while the bounteous earth yields a munificent reward to the labors of the husbandman. This is all very pleasant. But the next letter we happen to read, written by some other observer, declares that Califor nia is the "leavings" of creation, that there is neither beauty , nor fertility, nor health there, in fact that it is one of the least delightful portions of the limbitable globe. The accounts from New Mexico are equally irreconcilable -While some travelers see nothing but beauty in that territory, others are shocked and disgusted at the prevailing barrenness and insalubrity.

Mr. Polk thinks that our government made a very advantageous treaty with Mexico for these territories, and that they afford full indemnity for the war and are worth the money to be paid Mexico besides. Several distinguished. Statesmen on the Whig side, have declared that he territories, so far from yielding indemnity by forty delegates were appointed to the Buffalo for the hundred millions of dollars and the twenty thousand lives sacrificed in the war, are not worth the twenty millions of dollars the government is bound to pay Mexico for them In this conflict of opinion and assertion on the territories of New Mexico and California, those unfortunate individuals who are seeking light on the subject are greatly perpixed.

The Duty of Anti-Slavery Men in Slave holding Minter

Henry A. Wise, late U. S. Minister to Brazil, is now one of the candidates on the dem ocratic electoral ticket in Virginia. In a recent speech he denounced a well-known leading Whig, Mr. A. H. H. Stuart, as an Abolitionist. The Richmond Whig, in noticing this charge, denies that Mr. Stuart is an Abolitionist in the Northern signification, but thinks it very probable that he "does not regard slavery as a blessing, and that he would be glad to get rid of it." The Whig adds that "if all those who entertain this opinion in Virginia, are to be denounced as traitors, and driven into the support of General Taylor, we can tell Mr. Wise a little secret-the Casa vote in November, will be the smallest ever polled in this State,"

We notice this admission of the Whig, as to ginia, with decided gratification. We have no doubt that an overwhelming majority of the people of Virginia sincerely entertain the opinio ascribed to Mr. Stuart. Such opinions are almost universal in Kentucky, and are very common to the people of all the slave States. Now what is the duty of those who "would b

glad to see the State get ! rid of slavery?" for use in their Tea plantations in the Himmalel all to exert themselves with hearty good will for ponents of slavery to regard the evil as one of such vast magnitude that no amount of human energy, however well and formbly directed. successfully oppose it. Thus the nature and ex-tent of the institution furnish it with a safeguard; Old servant enjoyed almost uninterrupted health. Provided for as in the give way before the power of constant effort. As there is no habit, however inveterate or devading it may be, that a person who is its subject may not referm, so there is no evil to the society of the set may not reform, so there is no evil that afflicts society which may not be removed. It is cowardly in the extreme to grow pale in the contemplation of an evil, and confessing that it is In the panish of St. Mathias, Canada, with an effective at the thought of undertaking its removal. The physical, moral, and spiritual hetoes who are eashrined in the hearts of every

the present time, \$6,000.

the glassess state out after a large blance

The Young a combined to the A course

lover of great and glorious deeds, were men who eed evils and errors boldly, and suffered no ob facles however formidable to paralyse their c victory. The lauret of triumph is ght long and ardently against the d that beset a good cause, but where the achiev nt is easy, but little croit is due the char-

to any community in which it exists, and that it increases every year in magnitude, and then ompels us to lay over the Congressional and may be effected more easily now than it can be done a year hence. Every one admits that son period must be affixed to its curation-that the time will come in which it must be grappled with and extinguished. What time then so favorable as the present when it is more mangeable than it will be hereafter? Are we patriots who desire the prosperity of our country? It but no law shall be passed interfering with the is then our duty to endeavor to remove whatever bor who had departed this life. Whilst digging blights that prosperity. Are we Christians who believe that the happiness of society is propor tioned to its virtue, and that the frown of an offended Deity is ever directed against all systems of wrong and injustice? Then how can we satsly our consciences by merely mourning over such a system, and because it is fearful in its extent, shudder when we think of it, and take no step towards its extinction?

We have no right to postpone action on this ubject. It is the duty, the imperative duty of every one who believes that society will be greaty benefitted by the extinction of slavery, to laight to transmit to our posterity a vast heritage woe-to impose on those who are to come after us the duty of removing an evil which is continually augmenting in extent, and which we are afraid to meet, as men should meet a reat wrong. Do we expect our children to be wiser and stronger than ourselves that we are villing to burden them with an institution which heirsafety will require them to remove? Our sees of securing to us rights which we now encounter an evil because of its fearful magni- travel. ude. Had the good and great men to whom this world is indebted for freedom from grievous thraklom, for the rights of conscience, and for nce fettered it, been like the men of this genertion; had they been willing to leave the task of bringing about desirable reforms to their posteriy-we should not now rejoice in our exemptio from the despotisms which centuries ago were more fearful than any that we are now called on o remove. Their hearts grew bold in the pres ence of danger. The desperateness of the enterprise braced their sinews, and they went to work like heroes and battered down stronghold after stronghold of oppression. In this way they extended the great charter of human freedom which we now cherish. Let us imitate their proud example, and manifest our gratitude for the bles sings we enjoy through their instrumentality, by travels. We have no means of determining taking courage and encountering manfully the baleful curse of negro-slavery. All that is needfalsehood were used by writers of books of tra- ed to relieve any State of slavery is a concurvels a hundred years ago, but if they were as rence of energy on the part of those who love

turned aside from his purpose. There are enough vided they will work together. We call on them

Barnbarnerium in Indiana. There was a Barnburner Mass Convention a

Central Bailrond. The receipts of the Central Railroad of Geo ed to \$26,144 64, while in June, 1847, they were cent, is a very fair improvement in the business

NEW YORK, July 29, 8 P. M. Dates from Laguayra to the 13th have been Government party in Maracaibo have surrendered their forces. They were discharged on parole not to oppose Paez, who was momentarily expected in Caraccas from Jamaica. There were many numors in regard to a conflict which Mon-

A large number of white refugees have arrived here from Martinique, who left there, on accoun of the insurrection and the incompetency of the

By the arrival of the bark Et Dorado, at Ball verthrowing the Government. There was fighting, and many murders committed. The Governor of St. Thomas had applied to the Captain

Mr. Fortune, Curator of the Betanic Garde at Chelsen; has been engaged by the Rast India Company to proceed to China, and procure for hem live specimens and seeds of the Tea Plant,

Remarkable Longerity Brent, of Charles county, Maryland, died on the 5th inst;, at the age of one hundred and fifteen years. Up to the day of his death this fa

gly injutious to us, to turn aside from it adult population of about 1,200, all but four per-

and store between your areas con-

at was described the selfs door.

THE RESERVE BY LESSON.

This Bill cannot pass the House. It is virtu ally rejected already. The greater the difficulty the more done For a more permicions or unwice act of legisla on, one more subversive of Republican Liberty. indeed, was never attempted it our country.-We have not room for the Bill in detail, nor fo he Senate's action upon it. But we present opsis which will enable our readers to judge

> Sec. 1. Arranges for the Territorial Governto hold office for four years) and a Secretary. removable by the President.

Sec. 4. Provides for a Legislatur of a Council of thistern members, and a House of twenty-six. The people to elect them.

Sec. 5. Every white male adult to vote. Sec. 6. "The legislative power of the Terriory shall extend to all rightful subjects of leation consistent with the Constitution of United States, and the ravisions of this act, posed upon the property of the United States; nor shall the lands or other property of non-resi-lents be taxed higher than the lands or other property of residents. All the laws passed by the Legislative Assembly shall be submitted to the Congress of the United States, and if disaproved, shall te null and of no effect."

Sec. 7. Arranges for District and County offi

Sic. 8. Restricts members of the Legislature from holding offices created by themselves. Sec. 9. Institutes a Supreme Court-Chie Justice, and two Associates-to appoint its own clerk. "Writs of error and appeals from the final decisions of said Supreme Court shall be industriously for its removal. We have no allowed, and may be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, in the same manner and under the same regulations as from the Circuit Courts of the United States."

Sac. 10. Provides for the appointment of an Attorney and a Marshal, removable by the Pres-

Suc- 11. All the above named officers and functionaries to be nominated by the President and pproved by the Senate. Salary of the Governor, \$3,000; Secretary, Chief Justice, and As sociates, each, \$1,800; Members of the Legisnioy, are dishonored by our unwillingness to lature, 83 a day, and 83 for every twenty miles

Sec. 12. "The existing laws now in force in Oregon under its Provisional Government, and compatible with the provisions of this act, to re-

Sec. 13. Relates to a seat for the Government SEC. 14. Authorises the election of a Territoal delegate to Congress. Sections 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20, concern niscellaneous matters.

SEC. 21. Provides for the organization of the serving to the United States the right to divide since the Missouri Compromise. he Territory as it may seem proper.

SEC. 22. Exclusive power vested in a Gover or appointed for four years, who shall be com nander-in-chief of the militia, perform the duties f Indian Superintendent, grant pardons for of fences against the laws of the Territory, and re rieves for offences against United States laws bject to the decision of the President, commis sion all officers under the laws of the Territory, and take care that the laws be executed. SEC. 23. Provides for a Secretary.

Sec. 24. Enacts "that the judicial por of a Chief Justice and two Associate Justices any two of whom shall constitute a quorum, and who shall hold a term at the seat of Government of said Territory annually, and they shall hold their offices during the period of four years. The said Territory shall be divided into three judicial districts, and a District Court shall be held in each of said districts by one of the Justices of prescribed by law; and the said Judges shall, after their appointments, respectively, re-sale in the districts which shall be assigned to The jurisdictions of the several Courts and that of the Probate Courts, and of Justices the Peace, shall be as limited by law: Provided, That Justices of the Peace shall not have ction of any matter in controversy whe the title or boundaries of land may be in dispute. or where the debt or sum claimed shall exceed one hundred dollars; and the said Supreme and District Courts, respectively, shall possess Chancery as well as common law jurisdiction.— Each District Court, or the Judge thereof, shall appoint its Clerk, who shall also be the Register Chancery, and shall keep his office at the place where the Court may be held. Writs of error, bills of exception, and appeals, shall be allowed in all cases from the final decision of the said when the great interests of humanity require District Courts to the Supreme Court, under such trial by jury be allowed in said Coart. The Su breme Court, or the Justices thereof, shall ap-count its own Clerk, and every Clerk shall hold ter adapted to its accomplishment. is office at the pleasure of the Court for which papers of that place represent it as large. Nearand appeals from the final decisions of said Sureme Court shall be allowed, and may be taken the same manner and under the same regulations as from the Circuit Courts of the United States States as is vested in the Circuit and District Courts of the United States; and the first six days of every term of said Courts, or so much ted to the trial of causes arising under the said Constitution and laws; and writs of error and ap 1848, was 7298 bales, and in June, 1847, 463 peals in all such cases shall be made to the Su oreme Court of said Territory, the same as in ther cases. The said Clerk shall receive, in all such cases, the same fees which the Clerks of the District Courts of Wisconsin Territory heretofore received for similar services.

Sec. 25. An Attorney and Marshal provided

SEC. 26. Provides "that the legislative power of said Territory shall, until Congress shall otherwise provide, be vested in the Governor, Secretary, and Judges of the Supreme Court, who, or a majority of them, shall have power to pass any law for the administration of justice in said Territory, which shall not be repugnant to this act, or inconsistent with the laws and Constitution of the United States. But no law shall be passed interfering with the primary disposal of the soil, respecting an establishment of religion, or respecting slavery; and no tax shall be imposed upon the property of the United States, nor shall the lands or other property of non-residents be taxed higher than the lands or other property of residents. All the laws shall be submitted to the Congress of the United States, and, if disapproved, shall be null and void."

Sec. 27. The foregoing functionaries to appointed by the President, &c. Szc. 28. Provides for the establish the Territorial Government of New Mexico. emerying to the United States the right to ride the Territory as it may please.

SECs. 29 and 30. Appointment of Governo and Secretary provided for as above. SEC. 31. The same precisely as 24, excep that the Supreme Court consists of a Chief Justice and one Associate, and the districts two

ttorney and a Marshal.

Indian agents, at

to be denied? Yes, if the propagandists de it! Thanks, again, to

and Metcalfe for opposing this outrageous law But observe further. Who holds the enti ontrol in New Mexico and California? power is vested in a Governor, Secretary and udges of the Supreme Court-number in the latter-two in the former. And the are to say what shall or shall not be done !-Sees, 2 & 3. For the appointment of Governor, Four or five persons are left to declare what laws shall pass, or shall not pass! No distinc tion is made in their powers. No divisions into executive, legislative and judicial. All blended together and the same men left to make, construe, and execute the law. Wherefore?-That the perpetualists may take their slaves there, no matter what the people of the Territory may say. "Aye," say these men, "we will

force Slavery into New Mexico and California,

come what may."

Right-minded men of all parties, differ as the may on other subjects, cannot, it seems to differ on this point-that such injustice should never be tolerated. Mr. Cass says, "let the people decide whether slavery shall exist there." "The idea is absurd," exclaims Mr. Calhoun. They shall have nor voice nor vote in this matter. And he is supported by Whig and Democratic Senators, (except our own) from the South-and many from the free States! Kentucky rejects all such compromises. She repudiates now, and forever, all agency in a propagandism which would tyrannise over men's rights, and deprive them of all power to determine for themselves whether slavery shall exist in the new Territories. The one purpose of the bill, is to secure the extension of slavery. Has Congress power over the subject? That power is abandoned. True, the bill extends the Constitution over New Mexico and California. Bu who are to be appointed judges, governors, and With him we went up the hydraulic canal, and legislative council for four years? Who appoints them? A few men have the whole power, and these men are appointed by the President. Let that President, let the Judges hold the view of the pemetualists, and what becomes of the vote of the people? "The injured have the right of appeal," says some one. And what good will hat do? The slave-how can he right himself if wronged? How find the necessary security? How get to Washington with his case? Suppose the case made, When could it reach Washington? Not until slavery had fastened itself on California and New Mexico! And that is the purpose

But we forbeat. The bill is put down in the House. Happy for us that it is so! An act of this character could not have failed to rouse Territorial Government for Upper California, re- the country, and vex it as it has not been vexed

BOSTON, July 26th DEAR FRIENDS: Knowing the interest felt b many readers of the Examiner in the cause of Education, it has seemed to me that a brief account of an hour or two spent at one of the Normal Schools of Massachusetts would not be inappropriate to our columns or unacceptable to

These schools were established a few years since for the purpose of preparing teachers Horace Mann. The school is under the care has been aptly called the speech of the season, of Mr. Fierce, a man, who to a highly cultiva- and we are sure that nothing equal to it has ted mini and a heart alive to the claims of hu- fallen from the lips of any Senator this Sesmanity adds an experience of many years in teaching, which gives him peculiar adaptation the Supreme Court, at such times and places as for his office. Yesterday was set apart for the triennual convention of the graduates of with the enthusiasm, the spirit, and the fortithe school, and beautiful indeed was the appearance presented. Here were two hundred or more young ladies, who, during the past nine as can devolve upon any human being. Hither him to learn where truth makes the line of duty had they come from far and near, from the immediate neighborhood, from the distant counties of this State and even from remote parts of of Union. Some had come from the banks of our own beautiful Ohio to join their sisters in the happy re-union.

The spectacle presented was one of exceeding interest. Every countenance was radiant with joy, every eye beamed with intelligence. The assemblage was happy even to exhibitration, but without frivolity. All hearts seemed conthem, and desirous of becoming better and bet-

ladies as they gathered around their beloved and revered teacher. Father, they called him, and a to the Supreme Court of the United States, in father indeed he seemed, so venerable his aspect, so benign his countenance as he looked with moistened eye upon every returning pupil, and gave to each the warm grasp of affection and

uttered his low but earnest words of welcome. Nine years has this school been in existence-During this period it has sent out four hundred vorable to the spiritual as to the intellectual

welfare of the young is dear, they possess a deep ry costume of cant, be discarded. in the high sense of the term. The course of instruction through which the pupils of the Normal Schools are carried, is thorough, and the Senate with invective and empty declamateachers; but this is not the only or chief end simed at. It is the purpose of the Board of Edrealize how great a thing it is to be entrusted with the care of young immortal beings, and the fact that the more who shall be prepared to educate the hearts and souls as well as the minds of their pupils.

true views is already very obvious. It is in the members of the N

nies," say they, "rote for a Legislature. If from her grasp. While her rivals have been seleep, she has been strengthening her power; involutions with a deck herself with the tributary jewels, which they his eye in analysing and expenses the position. His powers of sar beth in this as well as in other respects. With submissive kines, and with the other to hear the off flatteries of observious courtiers.

> ention of giving a description of her majesty. My friend G --- resolved that I should see some thing outside of Cincinnati. As I had never seen ang hing of the interior of the great State of Ohio, with the exception of a mile or two in the neighborhood of Cincinnati, I was well pleased to follow his suggestion. We accordingly entered the Hamilton omnibus. The omnibus proceeds for some distance up Mill Creek, which G- persists in calling by its Indian name, Mahketewa, andthen ascends Pleasant Hill. The vanity of the Cincinnatians is so great that I did not like to express the feelings excited by the scenery of these hills. I could not help acknowledging, however, that these rising grounds were very re spectable efforts, and as such deserved encour agement. In your private ear I will say that the scenery around Cincinnati is glorious. Some of it seemed to me as beautiful as Spenser's visions of Fairy-land. From the top of Pleasant Hill there is a fine view of a country stretching away to the east, beautifully diversified with woodland and country seats, and enclosed by the distant blue as with a magic wall.

> We left Cincinnati at 4 o'clock, P. M., an reached Hamilton, which is twenty miles from the city, in time for supper. G- took me after supper to see the canal basin, which is said to be the most beautiful in the United States. The next morning, we walked out before breakfast to examine the town. We met with Gover nor Bebb, who kindly offered to be our guide visited some of the manufacturing establishments Hamilton contains between four and five thou sand inhabitants, and is steadily increasing The hydraulic canal is simply the Miami river turned from its channel about four miles above the town. A fall of twenty-eight feet is thus obtained, and the power is said to be sufficient for one hundred and sixty run. A power equal to twenty-five run is already used. There are in operation two cotton factories, two machine shops, one saw mill, one grist mill, two foun dries, one stone-cutting and one wood-furning establishment. Two paper mills are in course

There is something great in man. He takes a arge tea-kettle, calls it a locomotive, kindles a fire under it, and dashes off with winged speedthe mountains sink before his ear, and the valleys rise to meet it. He makes the lightning as tame as the carrier pigeon to convey his messages. The river gods of the olden time become ervants to labor in his milis. Science is the wonderful lamp with which he holds in subjection the mighty genii of the elements. He has called "spirits from the vasty deep," and they have come at his bidding.

But I must be off to Dayton.

Speech of the Hon. Thomas Corwin Our readers will require but little urging there are few who may commence it that will Buren. willingly fail to give it a thorough perusal. It

A leading feature of Mr. Corwin's character is devotion to truth, and he follows her paths tude of a martyr. In the worship of that Heavenly essence he discards all personal considerations; he never seems to pause, to ask what may be the personal consequences of anything ne may rest required to do-it is enough for

This trait was eminently displayed by Mr Corwin upon the Mexican war question. His lucid mind as clearly saw the consequences of now feels them. He deliberately surveyed his stood up before his country as a man who dared scious of the sacredness of the work confided to to do what he considered right. He made no unfeigned desire to make myself acquainted with appeal to the aura popularis; he felt the spirit of the ancient sage expressed in the sentiment,

Whatever differences of opinion may exist. in admiring the lofty moral courage that sustained him in what he looked upon as his duty. His stritude, in rebuking the war spirit of his and eighty-two teachers, most of whom con-tinue in the work for which they were here pretime in the work for which they were here prepared, though some, as would be expected of so
large a band of intelligent and interesting ladies have extered into other relations, and some

and undefiled religion increases in the world. have been called from the schools of earth to the distinction between true and false patriotthe higher institutions of heaven. Doubtless ism, will be felt and acknowledged among menthey were well prepared for their removal, for The doctrine-"our country right or wrong," the influences of the Normal School are as fa- never fell from the lips of the Savior of the with pride upon these institutions. For every in proportion as men are made free by truth, parent and every other person to whom the in that proportion will patriotism, in its ordina-

ustice. "Do not let the people of these colo- that she never thinks of the scepter being wrested and false logic of the advocates of error, and he follows falsehood through all its doublings an position.

the great features of his massive mind. The oft-I did not begin this letter, however, with the inrepeated sophistnes of slavery, the formulas that have passed from mouth to mouth, among those who love to be deceived, those paltry, nicketty things that seem to be heir-looms of perpetualism, are trampled into dust by Mr. Corwin, with as much disdain as Mirabeau spurned and trampled upon the formulas of royalty, When did a falsehood ever receive its quietus more effectually than this mendicant plea of the ultras, for

> dark and gloomy shades, and come out into the clear sun-light of truth? Why is it that it is so difficult to teach some portions of republican happen? Oregon has for many years taken can America, the invigorating powers of freedom, the value of truth, the greatness of wisdom? Why will men hug to their very hearts, delusions that blind their understandings to all that is capable of advancing man, of increasing the prosperity and happiness of society, and that would make that wisdom will always cry aloud and have he voice disregarded. There is a redeeming power in truth, that must dispel error, and enable man to reach the true dignity of his nature, and to enjoy the benefits that Heaven gives to all who love truth. To all who feel disposed to learn where our country's true interests lie, who wish to feel the pure and reviving influences of truth, we heartily commend this speech of Mr. Corpires, speaks trumpet-tongued to the inheritors of these growing States, in this effort, and we pray those who cling to slavery and who have been defuded by its advocates, to pause and commune with the minds of Washington, and Jeff son and Madison. That man can make no m in true republicanism, who places himself under theinstructive wisdom of either of these fount ains of light. To all such, we arge not a mere reading of Mr. Corwin's speech, but a most di gent study of ii.

more than we do Kentucky. We love her with a sincerity that knows no change, and with an ardor that makes us ready to brave everything that can promote her happiness. We believe that the day that sees her set free from the retarding influences of slavery, will be the dawn of a glorious career, that will lead her to the heights of extends to the Rio Grande? I think it will be prosperity and renown, and we are sure that if in twelve months after these shackles are thrown off, a vote were taken upon a return to slavory. freedom would receive her undivided vote. For your Governors and other officers there without her thorough enfranchisement we most devoutly

Baraburnerism in Maryland.

There was a free-soil meeting in Baltin the evening of the 24th. It was quite large .-Strong resolutions were adopted, and delegates were appointed to the Buffalo convention.

Democratic journals in the State of New York, with me, that it is indispensable to the govern States, on the Compromise Bill. We think which repudiate Gen. Cass and support Mr. Van ments which we are about to establish, that the

The total gross receipts of the State of Texas, for the year 1847, is \$125,348 22. The number of acres of land taxed, 47,703 807. Total number of cattle, 309,030; number of negroes taxed, no one-there can be no one-who does not de-33,003; poll tax, \$17,372. comes before the Senate should be settled harmen

Mr. Corwin's Grent Speech AGAINST THE COMPRONISE BILL.

From the New York Tribune.

Mr. PRESIDENT: I should scarcely undertak to assign to the Senate a reason for prolonging this debate, especially after the elaborate and lucid exposition of the bill now before us which has been given by the Senator from Vermont; I feel compelled, however, from various consider ations, with which I will not trouble the Senate to state in very few words, if that be possible what my objections are to the passage of the bill; and, it may be, to offer some few observaground, and duty made him brave the fires of tions in reply to such propositions as have been persecution, and the anathemas of party. It would be as easy to make a slave of Mr. Corwin, as it would to make him a demagogue. He at least the primary elements and principles which enter into the composition of the bill. It was a fouching sight to behold these young ladies as they gathered around their beloved and revered teacher. Father, they called him, and a whatever differences of opinion may exist.

Of the ancient sage expressed in the sentiment, and I think I may say, without exposing myself to the charge of egotism, that I feel as little the influences which have been spoken of by the Senator from Vermont as it is desirable that any whatever differences of opinion may exist, as to the policy or propriety of Mr. Corwin's course on the war question, all men must join in admiring the lofty moral courage that suscountry, was a nobler one than was that of the ple were discussed solemnly, and, so to speak, elder Chatham, when he denounced the conduct world, nor from the heart of any one that ever tion of the Union, which we are told is so much culture of the pupils.

Well may the citizens of Massachusetts look with pride upon these institutions. For every parent and every other person to whom the welfare of the young is dear, they possess a deep interest. Here teachers, true teachers, are prepared; and not merely teachers, but educators, we return to Mr. Corwin's speech on the Comnon statesmen of exalted intellect of the South promise bill. We should like to see an answer to the logic of Mr. Corwin. It has been met in have participated in this debate. What is this terrible Wilmot Provise that has been erected about me Senators who know very well to whom the paternity of the 'Wilmot Proviso,' as it has been recently baptised, belonged. They know that the same gentleman who drafted the Declaration of Independence which is hungup in our halls, and placed in our libraries, and regarded with the same reverence as our bible—for it has become a gospel of freedom all over the world as well as in this country—drafted also that which is called the 'Wilmot Proviso,' composing

Sir, I desire to see gentlemen act and as if there were no excl ment, except those which belo of representative and constituent. It is the far theat from my intention of anything that car I come to speak of the bill, I shall be under the eccessity of availing myself of what the When will the advocates of error leave their the passage of the bill as to obli

neut of such objections as we may made better laws for herself than she is likely get at our hands. She has taken care of hers wer since she became an integral portion of the Union, by the sottlement of the dispute between us and Great Britain. How the new province may fare, what may happen to New M. elapse, if we should not be able to act upon this matter at the present session, is not a matter of much concern or apprehension with me, b year or two, and have not complained at all for the want of legal enactments, they have only complained that you have made too free use o ganpowder. Kather than not act in the matter fully and definitively, as I would if there were no emergency, I would allow those provinces to take care of themselves for another two months, and come here at the beginning of a new session, ready to act upon the subject as my judgment may dictate.

Now, Sir, in the first place, I understand us have a Message from the President, although

believe it has not been adverted to by any or calling upon us to designate the boundaries and another branch of the Legislature has beanxiously looking to the geography of the countries, and tracing their history, and are yet incapable of determining where Texas ends, and New Mexico begins; and they have been under the necessity of applying to the Chief Mar istrate to give them a lesson in geography. Was the substance of the information they have re-ceived is, I do not know, but I have been in formed, upon the floor of the Senate, that Tex extends to the banks of the Rio Grande If this be so, I must be permitted to look !

the gentlemen of the Committee for information as to how much is left for New Mexico, what extent of territory and what amount of papal tion. Is it worth while to establish a Territor al Government there, if it be true that Texas found that there will be but a fragment of New Mexico left, so far as population is concern-It will be very convenient, perhaps, to attach it to the Government of California. If you send establishing the boundaries, there will be a con flict of territorial jurisdiction. Is it not expedient to settle it now, when you are founds new Governments there, and placing side b side institutions which may be very dissip It is perfectly certain that Texas will extend her laws to the Rio Grande, and if she does, she will comprehend within her jurisdiction a large proportion of the population of what was for-merly New Mexico. Here, then, is my special demurrer. Under other circum imits of their jurisdiction should be defined, a though I do not know that this would be an insuperable objection with me if the other por-tions of the bill were such as I could give my

And now I intend, in few words, to state why

sire that every subject of legislation which

niously, and, if it might be so, with the unusmous concurrence of every Senator. But, Sir, in my judgment, with this subject as it stands before us, it would be arrogant presumption to undertake to vote upon this bill, with a question before us which we undertake to transfer to the runnerary Department of the country. flow a this? Is it not a new thing in your legislation, when a system of policy is proposed, and the constitutional propriety of that policy is ques tioned, to pass an act for the purpose of getting a case before the Supreme Court, the Court may instruct the Senate of the United States as to constitutional duty in the matter Sir, if we know certainly what that law will be need there be any hesitancy how we shall vote upon this bill? Can any one suppose that the Senator from Georgia, or the Senator from South Carolina, if they believed that the hightion which is proposed by this bill to be brought into the judicial tribunals of the country would result contrary to their determination of what might decide that Congress, being silent on the subject, had allowed slavery to pass, at its pleasare, into these newly acquired Territories, and order that the question of slavery shall be presented with the aid of Congressional legislati to the Supreme Court of the United St will not undertake to say that I differ with the Senator from Vermont in a single legal proposition that he has laid down. I regard slavery as a local Institution. I believe it rests on that he sis as the only one that can give it a moment's security. I believe it cannot be carried, by the power of the master over his servant, one inch beyond the territorial limits of the power that makes the law. I believe that a slave carried by his master into the territory about which we are talking, if slavery be abolished there, will be free from the moment he enters the Territory, and any attempt to exercise power over him as a slave will be nugatory. That is my judgment. But I would guard against any doubt on this subject. I would so act that there be not ing left undone on my part to prevent the aiif you were to acquire the country that limited der the line, the hottest country to be found the globe, where the white man is supposed at tir be able to work, I would not allow you! already. More than that, I would abolish all I could, if it did exist. These are my opinions.

I have only to say that those opinions have derstanding, upon the best investigation that I have been able to give to the subject. I find the institution existing in several States of the Union, under the guarantees of the Constitution, and I find that as a legislator, I am forbidden to I am sworn to support and be thus forbidden. the subject, if at any time in the progress of the affairs of this Government you have acquired Territory where slavery existed, what did you do with it? With the forecast of a statesman. after the you took upon yourselves the difficulties of man-

When Louisiana was acquired, such was the tone of public sentiment—and I take upon my-self to say that if it had been in the power of Congress to abolish it then, they would have things that would have been consequent upon but an act, they would have abolished slavery in Louisiana. What did they do in regard to the North-west Territory in 1787? These west the men who gave direction to public opinion. Would to God they had something to do with public opinion now!

They abolished slavery in the North-west pattery. It is true it did not exist there to the street of the

I extent, except in a few French settle-imprahending Illinois and part of what with the Bart of in. ann. And why did they add the men who then exercise